

HAWAIIAN GIRLS

Mrs. D. P. Birnie's Valuable
Paper on the Subject.

WAS READ TO WOMAN'S BOARD

Plan for Their Work—Should Be
Received in Home-Taught
Industrial Acts.

(Published by request of the Woman's
Board.)

To the Woman's Board of the Pacific: When, several weeks ago, your program committee asked me to speak to you again before my departure from the islands, they left me entirely free to choose a topic. After much thought I have determined to ask you to consider the needs of destitute white children in Honolulu, especially white girls. Are there Hawaiian boys or girls to be guided, guarded or taught? Several doors open readily to such. Are there Portuguese children? We know how successful the able corps of workers in the Protestant Portuguese work has been. Should Chinese girls need a friend, in many instances they have found comfort and protection through the intelligent work which Mr. Damon superintends. The same is true of the Galleys in their Japanese work. But when white children are deprived of their parents and support our present machinery is entirely inadequate to the occasion. That there is an ever increasing need here of some place to which waifs may be sent is evident to each of you. Heretofore this class has been so small that it could be easily attended to by private effort. Now the cry continually comes "What can we do with these children?" Within a year a family of children who were left motherless and who had no father, were sent after great effort and expense to the Salvation home in California. Many of you know of the difficulty in having them landed and that it was only after a San Francisco newspaper had given its bond to protect the children from becoming paupers, that they were allowed ashore. That plan can hardly be tried again under present conditions, neither can we expect even with annexation, that another state would support Hawaii's poor. They are here—I believe that the "Forasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these" was spoken of these fair-skinned babies. The cry of these children is in our ears and we are already responsible—let us haste to fulfill the Master's plan! The question is one of method not choice. How shall the work be done?

More than once during my work in the East I have lifted up my voice and used my plan in opposition to the plan of gathering large groups of children in institutions. The character so developed seems always to bear, more or less conspicuously, the brand of its type, and that is a kind we all know to be far from ideal. What every child needs is a home and a mother. We feel that the incubator type of a home and the universal mother of a hundred children in none of whom she has the natural interest, is very far from the goal which we most reach with our modern, intelligent, clear-sightedness. I have long been an ardent advocate of the plan followed by several associations in Massachusetts and New York. Homes are found in the country where the health conditions are good and the moral conditions admirable and where some loving heart is ready to mother two or three little children who can grow up in this genial atmosphere like the brothers and sisters of one family. The conditions we should perforce call home; but they are wholesome and God-fearing and loving. After three years thought, study of local conditions and innumerable questions, I have regretfully come to the conclusion that this plan could never succeed here. Hawaii's social conditions have no parallel to the country homes of the Eastern states. We have no rural life except in settlements where degraded Orientals are a potent influence even with the white people. I feel sure you will question this statement, but if you will study our rural life and compare it with that of New England and the Middle States, you will acknowledge that while the almond-eyed may not have impressed their low thoughts and practices on the white children they have so perverted the social conditions been the cause of such dominating manner, such as keep your distance—despite you air that the white children grow up with the entirely false ideas of what social classes owe each other; labor no longer has dignity in their eyes and the laborer is despised.

I am led to the conclusion that here we will have to have an institution. At the same time I do not for a moment doubt that we will be judged and found wanting if we allow ourselves to slip easily in the errors of the past generation.

I know of several families of little children who should be cared for in some other way than the only one available at present, that of putting them in cheap boarding houses where an overworked proprietress with even the best of intentions must leave them much of the time in the school of the street. The nucleus of a nursery is ready. There are several girls in their teens who greatly need to be taught some means of self-support—no, not only that, they must be made to believe that there are better interests in the world than they have dreamed of. A self-respecting, hard working, self-supporting woman must be not only the goal of virtue, but such a life must in some way be made attractive to

these girls who were born with an inheritance of low tendencies. You see I already have in mind not only the infants for the nursery but the corps of helpers who should sew, cook, wash and iron, and care for the babies—make themselves kindly useful.

I believe most sincerely that for the daughter of a mechanic or day laborer who must earn her own living there is no way in which she can so easily accomplish that end as in domestic service. Especially is this so here, I think, for in most houses where a woman would be employed a Japanese or Chinese man does the heavy work. A self-respecting maid servant, who could give intelligent care to young children, act as housekeeper's assistant, seamstress, or mother's helper could certainly find ready employment. The cash wages might not be very large, but when the board, room and washing are added to the ten or twelve dollars a month the total is not small. The girl will find in addition that she generally has her evenings free. In most instances the use of a sewing machine will be readily given, so her clothes need cost very little.

I should say—take into the home, at first some girls in their early teens, let them be taught that no work need be menial if the worker will dignify it; let them learn, under wise guidance and from daily experience, of the needs of little children; teach them the care, the best care of household furniture, linen, etc., etc.; let them learn to do laundry work and make them intelligent and useful with needles and scissors. When these first girls go from the shelter supply their places, if possible, from the grown up babies who have had years of training and who will have many less false estimates of life to contend with.

For the little children let there be a place made in the free kindergarten for foreign children and later let them be sent to the public schools. Should any child show evidence of any special gift let it be cultivated, that the mature life may benefit by the God-given talent which without an intelligent discovery and training might have lain buried. I should think it might be quite practicable to admit some baby boys, but they should be moved at an early age to one of the boarding schools for boys.

I realize that my mind picture is almost ideal, but I believe it possible of attainment. All will depend on the matron, the superintendent, the mother—or call her what you will—and upon the governing board. The woman in charge must be blessed with Christian common sense, a steady nerve, a healthy body, and out of necessity, be a cultured woman. She must be one who has worked and believes in work. Then all who advise and mould the policy must clearly understand the object—to take girls from the street and to fit them for a useful life, not a life of ease, not for school teaching, not even, of necessity, for matrimony; a life of dignified self-respecting Christian service. Do not misunderstand me. I would not train them away from marriage, but that should not be the goal. Many of them would undoubtedly marry and create wholesome happy homes; but many would not. Let them look forward to a life of self-reliance. Show them that a certain part of the money received, if saved each year will provide them with ample means for years of old age and signs of illness. Make them realize that no home could quite suit their taste; show them the great advantage of a home with a private family. Protection, kindly interest, care during illness, and for most boys and girls to read, and cultivated home life in which they may have a part and a share of respect so long as they are worthy of it. The independence of the seamstress' rented room can never compensate for the protection and care which she might receive in a private family.

Now as to the organization—I know that the present demands upon this Board are many and call for large output of money and strength, but I remember that it was here that the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society was formed, cared for and guided till it could stand alone and now I would appeal to you this second time for the good of the children. I should suggest a simple organization. A general secretary for children's aid might be added to the Executive board. She should have four women appointed from the membership of the Society, who, with the secretary (making a committee of five) should be responsible for the property, policy and details of work. They should bring to this Board quarterly, or monthly, report at which time they should ask for questions or advice. The difficult problem would be the finding of a matron. When she has been discovered I should say "It is time to begin."

My thought represents a plain, simple home, where there is happiness and mutual service. It will be continually necessary to guard against a loving, sympathetic interest, which will tend to furnish surroundings of convenience and comfort superior to those which the waifs will find in the homes where they will later serve. When there are three sixteen-year-old girls living in the home I should think there would be no further need of hired servants so far as possible I should do away with the customs which frequently make such institutions conspicuous. There should be no uniform dress, no distinctive grades. The life should be as nearly as possible modeled after the family life, each helping, each adding to the common comfort and happiness. That this end might be more easily reached I should never let the family exceed twenty members, when that limit has been reached if there are more needy ones another centre of influence must be opened. The supervisors should be responsible also for finding situations for the girls who become capable of supporting themselves. And they should not cease to follow them with interest, simply because they no longer receive support from the treasury of the society.

Oh! for the pen of a genius that I might draw for you three pictures—The children, perhaps not meeting physical suffering now, but warped eternally by a loveless childhood. In speaking of one of these little ones a

friend said to me, "Oh! yes, she has she has enough to eat and is kept clean, but no one ever loves her, I don't believe she has ever been kissed since the stiff lips of her dying mother touched the baby for the last time. Of course she is naughty and sulky, but no one ever tells her of better things. All her discipline is in the form of 'don't do this,' 'don't go there,' 'you are the worst girl in Honolulu,' and then a whipping. Stop, think of your own children! Even from them with their quick intelligence and inheritances of virtue could you expect beautiful lives to result from such training, would not they, too, grow up deceitful, lying, loving low things and self indulgent? The second picture is too dark to draw, but the motto it carries is 'For if they do these things in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry.' Luke 23:31. The third picture shows a life trained to self control, responsive to sympathy, loving the best things. It is for you to hang the walls of your memory with the beautiful or the awful, and with that memory to meet the Master."

LUCIA L. M. BIRNIE.

ON CHILD STUDY

Mrs. Parker Talks of Mothers
and Their Influence.

Plans for General Armstrong Institute—Lecture on Dress Today—Last Session Tonight.

Col. Parker's last lecture will be given in Progress hall this evening. His talk will be to educators and all interested in education and will not be solely for teachers. The problem of the best education for children of Hawaii is an important one and the Industrial Institute and the coordination of agricultural and industrial work with school work furnishes a solution of the local difficulties. Col. Parker will point out this evening some lines of work for the home and the school along these lines. They are applicable to Hawaiian, and to European, and American as well. This morning Mrs. Parker will talk on "Dress," at her last lecture of the season. Mrs. Parker's lectures have been intensely interesting and valuable and her subject for this morning was selected by request.

Yesterday Col. Parker talked of plans to pursue in the schools along industrial lines. The discussion became general and many suggestions, handed in by the teachers, were read and commented on. They all suggested lines of work which could be most profitably be pursued with the mixed character of the schools. Col. Parker said should join the Institute and work faithfully. It would show the Government and the people that the work was valuable and that honest effort is being made to give instruction which will direct the energies and interest of the children along practical lines. He would not be a wise plan to distribute tools and land and plants indiscriminately. The teacher must be ready and prepared to give the children good instruction. The great movement toward interest in industrial pursuits cannot come immediately. It will come school by school. He advised an exchange of ideas and the creation of a collection of results of this work in the schools.

Col. Parker said the teachers must not expect to produce things in the schools of any commercial value. He was not sure whether it is a good plan to make things in the schools to sell. But that was not the point which he wished to make. It was that if the islands can show that horticulture is the basis they will do more in industrial work than Massachusetts has ever done. None of this work should be taught in isolated form. It is correlative with literary work. Mrs. Parker talked on Child Study. She gave a history of the efforts in Chicago of women to break down old prejudices, and root out old ideas of how children should be educated. What their school room furniture should consist of, how their school houses should be built. This has been largely so far. It was not until the last becoming vitally interested in what should constitute a child's education according to his need and his mental and physical development, and economic time for training children is before they are nine years old. This is the receptive age, the child is in the best condition for learning. After the child begins to generalize. A logical preparation of a course of study is one thing, what a child needs is another. She needs of the care of the person, children and emphasized the great need of proper exercise and proper dress.

IMMIGRATION FILKIA.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), July 14.—Japanese Consul-General Parsons notified the Colonial Governments of Australia that Japanese capitalists contemplated buying large tracts of land in Australia with the intention of settling Japanese immigrants on them.

It is reported that the reply to the Japanese Consul was an emphatic "Don't," and intimating in some instances that legislation tending to prevent Japanese immigration was in contemplation and the Government of Japan would be notified.

MORE WARSHIPS.

KEY WEST (Fla.), July 14.—The Spanish prize ships Catalina, Miguel Jover, Buena Ventura and Guila, captured during the early days of the war, were taken north by the gunboat Newport today. The Buena Ventura and Guila have been bought at the United States Marshal's sale by the Government and will be made into armored warships.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for H. I.

WHITE ROBE SENT

The Suggestive Tender
By an Empress.

Chinese Dowager and Her Faction.
She Has Singled Out Statesmen for Destruction.

A very dramatic and sensational story is circulating in high native society, says a writer for the China Gazette and though I have been unable to obtain any direct confirmation of it, I think it bears every appearance of probability.

Ever since the death of Prince Kung the power of the Empress Dowager and her faction has been steadily increasing. The most remarkable manifestation of the renewal of her evil influence has been the degradation of her formidable old antagonist Weng Tung-he and now the story goes that Prince Chang and Chang Yin-huan have both been singled out by her for destruction. It appears to be certain at any rate that Chang Yin-huan's house has lately been raided by the Empress's emissaries, who searched for something or other that the terrible old woman is anxious to get hold of, and seized the premises up.

It is now reported, to the great excitement of all the high officials, that the Empress a few days ago sent Prince Ching a white robe, the recognized symbol that the recipient has the imperial permission to commit suicide, and that if he does not take the hint the powers that be will take effective steps to secure his departure to a more peaceful sphere.

Whether Prince Ching will carry out the Empress's wishes in this respect, or elect to remain where he is and defy her, remains to be seen.

REFORMS PROPOSED.

Plans to Relieve Money Distress in Japan.

With a view to relieving the present financial distress, Messrs. Amemoriya of Yokohama, and other leading business men of Tokyo have filed a petition with the Japanese Government urging the necessity of adopting the following measures for that purpose:

1. To allow foreigners to possess local public bonds or the shares of private companies.
2. To nationalize all private railways, and for that purpose to introduce a bill into the 13th session of the Diet.
3. The purchase of public loan bonds by the Government to be continued till the amount purchased reaches 20 million yen at least.
4. That the issue of bank notes above the present limit be permitted to the amount of 50 million yen, and the rate of taxation for such, reduced from 7 to 5 per cent.
5. That the rate of interest on loans granted to individuals or private concerns by the Bank of Japan, be reduced, and the requirements for securities for loans be made less stringent.

Japanese Business Scandal.

A great and unpleasant sensation has been created in commercial circles by the discovery that frauds involving upwards of yen 700,000 have been perpetrated by the Japanese clients of the Hyogo Warehouse Company, since last spring. These merchants, who are among the best known in Kobe, taking advantage of the lack of supervision on the part of the Company's officials, removed from time to time their deposited goods with the idea of mortgaging them elsewhere. The frauds were successfully carried on until suspicion was at length aroused by the discovery that the returns were far in excess of the storage capacity of the premises of the Company, as compared with other warehouses. Several foreign firms and banks have been victimized. The frauds in question, give, as it were, says the Japan Herald another black eye to Japanese commercial credit.

Japanese Marriage Law.

The Government announces the amendment of Notification No. 103 permitting marriages between foreigners and Japanese, passed by the Diet as follows:

1. In the case of a foreigner being adopted as a son or irimuko (person who is adopted by another and at the same time marries the daughter of a house which he is to represent after alliance), permission is required to be obtained from the Minister for Home Affairs.
2. The permission shall be given by the Minister for Home Affairs to any applicant, in case the foreigner to be adopted or to be made irimuko, provides the following qualifications:

- (a) Those who have stayed in Japan more than one year, with a fixed domicile or residence.
- (b) Those whose conduct is recognized as good and correct.

An Editor's Suicide.

The foreign community of Yokohama has been profoundly moved by the suicide of Mr. Henry Tennant, the editor of the Japan Gazette, who shot himself with a revolver on the morning of the 11th inst., at his residence on the bluff. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the act was due to temporary insanity in consequence of meningitis, from which the deceased had been suffering.

Amarapoorra in Trouble.

A warrant has been forwarded from Shanghai to the British Consul in Chefoo for the arrest of the stranded steamer Amarapoorra, which ran ashore on the S. E. Promontory in a fog early in May, says the Japan Mail. It seems that the master and managing owner declined to leave the vessel, and, as no enquiry into the accident could be held in the absence of the master, this course has had to be adopted to force matters to a conclusion.

The Amarapoorra may be remembered as having had considerable difficulty in getting a cargo from British Columbia to Honolulu last year. She finally came loaded with cement and lumber.

Three Sugar Cargoes.

Three vessels cleared at the custom house yesterday with full cargoes of sugar. The brigantine W. G. Irwin, for San Francisco, had 7,497 bags of sugar shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co., H. von Holt and T. H. Davies & Co., 31 bags of coffee by W. C. Peacock & Co., and a lot of rice shipped by M. Phillips & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., and Hymen Brothers. The ship Aryan for New York had 57,123 bags of sugar, 6,728,300 pounds, valued at \$28,45 and shipped by C. Brewer & Co., (35,500 bags) account of Pahala plantation, Castle & Cooke (8,272 bags) account of Ewa plantation, and W. G. Irwin & Co. (3,351 bags) account of Makawell plantation. The bark R. P. Rithet, for San Francisco, had 33,341 bags of sugar, 3,926,672 pounds, valued at \$19,025, and shipped by Castle & Cooke (12,130 bags) account of Ewa plantation, C. Brewer & Co. (3,350 bags) and P. A. Schaefer & Co. (17,861 bags).

They Fly Old Glory.

The late Hawaiian bark Nuanu, at New York, owned by C. Brewer & Sons, of Boston, Mass., floated the American flag from her main truck on July 7th, on receipt of the news of the annexation of Hawaii. Her master, Captain Josephson, and her owners were proud to see the Stars and Stripes floating over her. She attracted general attention as she lay at pier 17, East River, on the following day, as she was dressed out with the former colors of Hawaii at the fore, her house flag and Old Glory. Her owners have in the fleet three other foreign built vessels which now fly the U. S. flag owing to annexation. They are the ship Helen Brewer, barks Footing Suey and Isanti.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHAFF AND WAVE.

The ship Henry B. Hyde which arrived in New York, July 13th, from Honolulu, sailed from this port March 30th last with a cargo of 4,022 tons of sugar valued at \$228,212.

Six sailing vessels left this port yesterday for the Coast; the ship E. B. Sutton, bark John C. Potter and schooner Orient for Royal Roads, the ship Aryan for New York, and the brigantine W. G. Irwin and bark R. P. Rithet for San Francisco.

Eleven cabin passengers and 147 Japanese and 123 Chinese in the steerage comprised the passengers from Yokohama by the Doric, which arrived yesterday morning. She brought the usual cargo of Oriental freight and sailed for San Francisco in the afternoon.

The last reports from steamers arriving at Honolulu from these ports show the following sugar now awaiting shipment at various plantations: Makawell, 900; Kolon, 2,500; Ahukini, 2,500; Kealia, 9,000; Pahala, 1,434; Pacific Sugar Mill, 5,000; Honokaa, 8,000; and Lahaina, 2,600.

MARRIED.

JESSUP-WILLIAMS—In this city, July 25, 1898, by the Rev. D. P. Birnie, Miss Phoebe Williams to Mr. William Jessup, both of this city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Steamers due and to sail today and for the next six days are as follows:

ARRIVE.		
Steamers	From	Due
Kinau-Hilo	July 29
Mokoli-Kaunakakai	July 30
Mikahala-Nawiliwili	July 31
Claudine-Kahului	Aug. 1
Upolu-Honolulu	Aug. 2
Gaellie-San Francisco	Aug. 2
Arangi-Sydney	Aug. 3
W. G. Hall-All Kaula	Aug. 5
Warrior-Victoria	Aug. 5
Glenfarg-Yokohama	Aug. 6

DEPART.		
Steamers	For	Sails
Noeau-Honokaa	July 29
Mauna Loa-Kona	July 29
W. G. Hall-All Kaula	July 29
Mokoli-Kaunakakai	Aug. 1
Kinau-Hilo	Aug. 2
Gaellie-Yokohama	Aug. 2
Upolu-Kohala and Kona	Aug. 2
Arangi-Sydney	Aug. 3
Warrior-Victoria	Aug. 5
Glenfarg-San Francisco	Aug. 6

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 26.
Br. stmr. Doric, Smith, 10 1/2 days from Yokohama; pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 18 hrs. from Kailua.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 14 hrs. from Waimea, Kailua.
Wednesday, July 27.
Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, 13 days

from San Francisco, 1,770 tons mdse. to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, 15 hrs. from Honokaa.
Am. bk. Kate Davenport, Reynolds, 30 days from Nainaimo, 1,762 tons coal for I. I. S. N. Co.
Schr. Lady, Martin, 12 hrs. from Heela.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 8 hrs. from Wailua.
Schr. Wailua, 25 hrs. from Hanaele.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Thursday, July 28.
U. S. Troopship Pennsylvania, Dorrud, 9 days from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, Kahuku.
Br. stmr. Doric, Smith, San Francisco.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawiliwili.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahulu.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.
Schr. Mol Wahine, Sam, Paoulo.
Schr. Kauikaeuli, Kamaka, Kohala.

Wednesday, July 27.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Kahuku.

Thursday, July 28.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Kaanapali.
Stmr. John C. Potter, Meyer, Royal Roads.

Am. sh. Aryan, Dickenson, New York.
Am. sh. E. B. Sutton, Carver, Puget Sound.

Am. sch. Orient, Saunders, Puget Sound.
Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco.

Am. brgtin. W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.
Stmr. Iwa, San Francisco, Kalalau.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, Wailua.

FOREIGN PORTS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, July 17, ship Henry B. Hyde, 109 days from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, July 15, stmr. Gaelic, 6 1/2 days from Honolulu; July 17, bark Alden Bease, 29 days from Honolulu; bktn. Geo. C. Perkins, 25 days from Kahului; sch. A. M. Campbell, 25 days from Hilo; July 18, bark Annie Johnson, 28 days from Hilo; bktn. S. G. Wilder, 22 1/2 days from Honolulu; sch. Mary Dodge, 32 days from Kahului, July 18, (passed Point Reyes) bk. J. C. Glade from Honolulu. Sailed, July 15, brig Lurline for Kahului; July 16, sch. Albert Meyer for Kahului.

BALTIMORE—Cleared, July 16, Br. sh. Philomene for Honolulu.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—Sailed, June 9, Br. ship Enterpe for Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kaula, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 26.—F. W. Glade, Mrs. F. W. Glade, four children and nurse, M. Fernandez.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Doric, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Zebill, Miss Zebill, A. Brown, Miss Halstead, Rev. Dr. M. C. Harris, Miss James, Miss Torrey and Miss Irwin.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 26.—C. Meinecke, T. Yema and wife, A. C. Vestal, Miss Willis, Miss Catton, S. M. Kamakua, Miss Nahale, Miss Alapai, Thomas Ena, Father Liberti, Mr. Streutack, J. M. Kaneakua and Mrs. Wesells.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Doric, July 26.—Mrs. G. W. Miller, Mrs. C. E. Miller, B. Miller, M. Schweitzer, John Fogarty, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baird, Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Allen, T. L. Dinkelspiel, Rev. and Mrs. D. P. Birnie, A. F. Knudsen, Captain Matson, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Walter Macfarlane, Miss Olga Berger, William Adams, Jr., Tim Look Chow, Matsuoaka, Zwickel, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schlemmer and four children, Miss Gutick, Mrs. A. Gutick, Dr. Rosell.

For Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, July 26.—Miss Schaefer, Mrs. Stratemeyer, A. Dempster, Mr. Askew, Emil Dreier, W. Schaefer, Mrs. Reich, Miss Reiche, Mrs. Stretz, Mr. McGinnis, Mrs. Stevens, Dr. T. T. French, P. Waldron, Mrs. Lowell, Wing Yin and wife, Ian Sing, Lau Sam, Ahuna and wife, C. Blake.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 26.—R. R. Berg, Miss Fleming, Miss A. Krusen, Miss Ward, Miss Alexander, Miss Kana, Mrs. Watson, Y. L. Samson, Adj. Simons, N. E. Lemmon, Miss L. Hopkins, Miss E. Mossman, H. Giles and son, R. F. Woodward, J. D. Wright, S. F. Thomas, A. T. Lewis, C. A. Murphy, E. Vincent, W. Harbird, Mr. Lawson, Otto Meyer, Rev. Egami, Mrs. J. Mahulu, Miss J. Kawalea, C. H. Dickey, H. Waterhouse, A. W. Carter, J. O. Young, E. H. F. Walters, K. Nielson, A. Douse and wife, A. B. Bauman, R. von Tempky, C. Bolte, Geo. Forsythe and wife, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Berkmeier, Mrs. E. Mossman, Miss Rosey Mossman, Master P. Mossman.

For San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, July 28.—Miss P. L. Ely, Mrs. L. W. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. McGill, Mrs. M. T. Blumome, Miss Kate Horner, Miss Edna Horner, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ewing, E. T. Green, Master George Robertson.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per bk. Mauna Ala, July 27.—919 bags Fertilizer, 304 cts. Barley, 182 cts. Oats, 500 bis. Hay, 950 gals. and 55 cs. Wine, 260 pkgs. Beer, 100 bbls. Flour, 1,646 cts. Barley, 1,217 cts. Oats, 3,550 sbs. Bran, 356 cts. Wheat, 67,000 lbs. Sugar, 190 cs. Canned Goods, 24 cs. Sewing Machines, 73 pkgs. Dry Goods, 100 bbls. Lime, 403 sbs. Middlings, 10 cs. Champagne, 75 tons Pig Iron, 3,750 lbs. Tobacco, 50 kgs. Powder, 100 tons Fertilizer, 110 cs. Whisky, 24 rolls Leather, etc., valued at \$39,471.